Mr. Matthew Weaver

THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1796. [No. 1766.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

TO BE SOLD,

THE STONE HOUSE, with the WHARF and STABLE, on Jamestown, [illegible] a Ferry House. Also [illegible] Acres of [illegible] LAND, situate on the Main Road between the East [illegible] West Ferries.——Any Person [illegible] the Terms, by applying to BENJAMIN [illegible], in Newport.

February 15, 1796.

Clarke & Hammond

HAVE FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH.

JAMAICA Sugars, in Hogsheads and Barrels,	Coffee,
India Ditto,	Irish Pickets, per Cask,
Sherry Wine, in Quarter Casks,	[illegible]
Malaga Ditto, in Ditto,	[illegible] Beans
Porter, per Cask or Dozen,	[illegible]
Brandy, per Pipe or Bottle,	Best Pickets, of [illegible] Sorts,
Chocolate,	[illegible] Staves,
Hyson and Souchong Teas,	[illegible] Ditto,
Bohea Ditto, in Chests, and Quarter Chests,—warranted good,	[illegible] various [illegible]
Ginger, Pepper & Allspice	Writing and Wrapping Paper, [illegible]
	Shot, Bar Lead, &c. &c.

Newport, January [illegible] 179[illegible]

Nathan B. Miller

HAS FOR SALE,

VERY excellent French BRANDY, by the Pipe, or Quarter Cask—[illegible] St. Lucar Wine, [illegible] RAISINS—CURRANTS—CHOCOLATE, [illegible] No. 2, warranted [illegible] and [illegible] by the Barrel—New [illegible] of a very good Quality—[illegible] by the Hogshead—[illegible] by [illegible].

January 26, 1796.

SIMON DAVIS

Has for Sale, at his Store on Mr. Robert Stevens's Wharf,

JAMAICA Sugar, by the Hogshead & Barrel,
[illegible] Ditto,
Pepper, by the [illegible],
Jamaica Rum, by [illegible], [illegible] or Half Barrel,
Holland Gin [illegible] & Half Barrel,
Holland Gin, in Cases,
French Brandy, by the Barrel, or Half Barrel,
RAISINS, by [illegible],
Brandy by the Pipe,
Port and Lisbon Wine by the Pipe or Quarter Cask.
A Quantity of Cases of [illegible] by Wholesale and Retail—[illegible] coloured, &c.
Hamburgh Window Glass [illegible] by the Box, and Half Box [illegible],
Tumblers and Wine Glasses, Wholesale and Retail,
Best of Sweet Oil, by the Case,
Hyson Tea, by the Dozen, Half Dozen, or single Pound,
Molasses, of the best Quality, by the Hogshead, for Retail,
Chocolate, by the Box—and,
Flour, by the Barrel, or larger Quantity.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Godfrey Wenwood,

Superfine and Common Flour,

by the Barrel, or [illegible]
[illegible] and [illegible] Ditto,
Also—MOLASSES, [illegible] Retail.

FOR SALE,

SEA-COAL, of an excellent Quality, and a few [illegible] HAY.

Also, a new MAINSAIL, for a Sloop of 60 or [illegible] Tons.

Likewise, on a liberal Credit,

Four old [illegible] WINE, by the Pipe or Quarter-Cask [illegible] This Assortment [illegible] West-India Rum, Dry Goods, Country Produce, or other Articles of Merchandize,—Inquire of the Printer.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

[illegible]

MR. H[illegible] the report. He did [illegible] [illegible] the public [illegible] it was prac[illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] Debates of this [illegible]

[illegible]

most accurate information—Few persons are capable of doing this; hence the complaints of inaccuracy. These complaints are too well founded; subjects are sometimes begun and never finished, and the public is left in the dark. Shall we leave matters in this situation? Justice to our constituents forbids it. The House has now an opportunity of availing itself of the talents of a person pre-eminent [illegible] in the art of taking debates—The expence is a trifle when contrasted with the advantages, it [illegible]. With respect to the Stenographer being an officer of the House, Mr. Smith thought that in that capacity he would be more readily restrained from any attempt to misrepresentation.—Mr. Smith then noticed the objections to the report, which did not appear to him to possess any great [illegible] [illegible] have it in their power to procure corrections, but this on examination would be found deceptive—The inaccurate statement is reprinted at a distance, but the correction is seldom noticed by a remote printer, and seldomer attended to by readers—Mr. Smith expressed surprize at the opposition of Mr. Sedgwick, whose constituents are on the spot, and enjoy every means of information; while the constituents of other gentlemen had only such information as was [illegible] us—The gentleman enjoys also an exclusive advantage by having it in his power to correct immediately any errors relating to himself—while acts which affect the characters of others, may produce all the evils complained of, without a possibility on their part of applying a remedy.

It has been said that it was sufficient for the people to know what laws were passed, without being acquainted with the previous discussions—he thought differently—The law in [illegible] of taxes particularly, he conceived ought to be accompanied with the reasonings on which it was founded—This information ought not to depend on the [illegible] of persons who attend here when it suits their convenience, and who publish as much of the debates as they see proper. The report has been objected to [illegible]—It has been said there is no [illegible]—but this idea must be confined to the [illegible], for during the session of the National Assembly of France, there were officers of the House who [illegible] the work called the Logographe, which [illegible] account of the debates of the Assembly. [illegible] several particulars to shew the [illegible] from the Stenographer's [illegible] and direction of the [illegible] believed that the character of the [illegible] the erroneous statements which [illegible]—He wished to guard against the evils [illegible].

When [illegible] was introduced [illegible], no objection was started against it—[illegible] it is therefore inaccurate to charge it with precipitancy. The people at a distance are entitled to the information contemplated in the report, and he saw no other mode of giving it. With respect to the expence stated, a less sum would not be accepted. [illegible] eleven hundred dollars, [illegible] refuses to accept of less than [illegible]. There was no alternative left.—The mode of giving [illegible] would not answer the purpose of a general circulation. Perfect accuracy is not to be expected, but every man's mind will suggest reasons for [illegible] mistakes. It is clearly the duty of the House to provide for this important object. Mr. Smith concluded by observing, that tho' he deprecated [illegible], yet he was willing for himself, ([illegible] others could say the same) that [illegible] within these walls should be [illegible] of the Union. He was anxious that [illegible] should be known in relation to every act of the government, for he was as satisfied that the affection and confidence of the people in the government would encrease with the promulgation of truth, as that whatever [illegible] confidence was owing [illegible] the propagation of detraction and calumny. [illegible] these impressions that he had originally [illegible] and that he now recommended the report of the committee—He had heard [illegible] in its favor, [illegible] give it his support."

Wednesday, February 3.

Mr. W. Smith reported a bill, further extending the time [illegible] domestic debt of the United States [illegible] this bill to extend the time to [illegible]

[illegible] a number of petitions against [illegible] already presented. These were from [illegible] state of Georgia.—Referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Thursday, February 4.

Mr. Harper rose to move three resolutions, intended to render the internal revenue laws of the United States less [illegible]. His first resolution recommended a commutation of the tax from the commodity produced to the [illegible], to render it less oppressive and less liable to [illegible]. The second related to the mode of collection [illegible] done by State tax-gatherers, to render [illegible] more easy, effectual, and less expensive. The third related to the mode of recovering the tax [illegible], which it proposed should be done in the State Courts, in order to save the citizen from the trouble, vexation, and expence, if brought to a distance from his home, when a suit is instituted against him for [illegible] the law.

[illegible] observations, directed to the inconvenience of the present system, and to shew the superior advantages of the mode he proposed. We content ourselves with stating the leading objects of his resolu-

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February 15, 1796.

Clarke & Hammond

HAVE FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH,

JAMAICA Sugars, in Hogsheads and Barrels,
India Ditto,
Sherry Wine, in Quarter Casks,
Malaga Ditto, in Ditto,
Porter, per Cask or Dozen,
Brandy, per Pipe or Barrel,
Chocolate,
Hyson and Souchong Teas,
Bohea Ditto, in Chests, and Quarter Chests—warranted good,
Ginger, Pepper & Allspice
Cotton,
Fresh Raisins, per Cask,
Brimstone, roll & powdered,
9 by 7, and 8 by 6 Window Glass, in Boxes and Half-Boxes,
Brass Kettles, of various Sizes,
Open and Close Stoves,
Kitchen Ditto,
Cabooses, and Anchors of various Sizes,
Writing and Wrapping-Paper, per Ream,
Shot, Bar-Lead, &c. &c.

Newport, January 1796

Nathan B. Miller

HAS FOR SALE,

VERY excellent French BRANDY, by the Pipe, or Quarter-Cask—Malaga, and *St. Lucar* WINES by the Cask—RAISINS—CURRANTS——CHOCOLATE (Walsh's, N° 2, warranted)—PEPPER and PIMENTO by the Bag—A few Barrels COFFEE, of a very good Quality—West-India RUM by the Hogshead—and CASSIA by the lb.

January 26, 1796.

SIMON DAVIS

Has for Sale, at his Store on Mr. Robert Stevens's Wharf,

JAMAICA Sugar, by the Hogshead & Barrel,
Clay'd Ditto,
Pepper, by the Bag,
Jamaica Rum, by Puncheon, Barrel, or Half Barrel,
Holland Gin, by the Pipe, Barrel & Half Barrel,
Holland Gin, in Cases,
French Brandy, by the Barrel, or Half Barrel,
RAISINS by the Cask,
Brandy by the Pipe,
Port and Lisbon Wine by the Pipe or Quarter-Cask.
A Quantity of Crates of Liverpool Ware, by Wholesale and Retail—blue, green, cream colour'd, &c.
Hamburgh Window-Glass 6 by 8, by the Box, and Half Box, French Ditto,
Tumblers and Wine-Glasses, Wholesale and Retail,
Best of Sweet Oil, by the Case,
Hyson Tea, by the Dozen, Half Dozen, or single Pound,
Molasses, of the first Quality, by the Hogshead, for Retailing,
Chocolate, by the Box,—and,
Flour by the Barrel, or larger Quantity.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Godfrey Wenwood,

Superfine and Common Flour,

by the Barrel, or smaller Quantity,
Mistick and Philadelphia TILE, by the Dozen,
Also—MOLASSES, of the first Quality, by Retail.

FOR SALE,

SEA-COAL, of an excellent Quality, and a few Loads of the best HAY.

Also a new MAINSAIL, for a Sloop of 20 or 25 Tons.

Likewise, on a liberal Credit,

Fine old Teneriff WINE, by the Pipe or Quarter-Cask entitled to a Drawback on Exportation.—This Article may be exchanged for West India Rum, English Goods, Country Produce, or any other Article of Merchandize,—Inquire of the Printer.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

[CONCLUDED]

MR. Hillhouse was opposed to the report. He did not think the object was worth taxing the public to the amount of 4000 dollars to obtain it, if it was practicable, but this as very much doubted—Accuracy and perfection are not to be expected in a business of this kind; our daily experience may serve to convince us of this. No debate takes place in this House in which misconceptions do not occur. The members are frequently finding fault with each other for being misunderstood. The characters of members do not depend on the statements of their speeches published in the newspapers—our constituents have a very different criterion to judge of the merits of candidates for their suffrages. They depend on their own particular knowledge of the qualifications, and general department of the parties—on what passes under their own immediate observation. He therefore saw no great weight in the reasoning drawn from this source, in support of this plan.

Mr. Swanwick rose again on the subject. He entered largely into a consideration of the difficulties and perplexities which he conceived to be inseparable from it.—He shewed in a variety of particulars the critical and hazardous situation in which the Stenographer would find himself placed. To do justice to the several speakers, to detail their various modes of speaking and to give satisfaction to all, must be deemed an impossible task. If the house is to be responsible what will be the consequence? It has been remarked that too much of our time is consumed in debate on trifling topics, but what may not be expected if questions arise and are debated day after day relative to the inaccuracy of the Stenographer. He could conceive of nothing that could be more productive of frivolity and disgrace. Adverting to the expence he said he had heard of miscellaneous expences, but never of such an association on the part of a government as that proposed in the report.

The Government are to pay the Stenographer twenty-nine hundred dollars, and Mr. Brown is to pay him eleven hundred, and this makes up the sum of four thousand. Such a proposition he believed was never before heard of. He thought the best way was to let this business like most others regulate itself, and for the House not to interfere. Mr. Brown offers 1100 dollars for the manuscript copy, and why does he offer this sum?—Doubtless because he thinks it for his advantage. He has already found it greatly conducive to his interest to go largely into the publication of the debates and proceedings of Congress. He was clearly of opinion that it was most advisable to leave the business to the enterprize of individuals, who as they find it for their interest will come forward and engage in it.

With respect to the idea of excluding all persons from the privilege of taking notes of the proceedings of the House in case the present plan should fail, he doubted the practicability and much more the propriety of such an attempt. He conceived that the liberty of the press was involved in such a measure—and surely the House will not lightly do any thing to infringe that liberty. The object of the plan is said to be, that we may have the speeches more accurately published—however, desirable this may be, if the House is not pledged for the Stenographer, as has been intimated, he saw no propriety in constituting him an officer of the House. Mr. Swanwick concluded by observing that it was in vain to expect to escape censure and misrepresentation they were too much the order of the day to justify such an expectation. The only effectual shield on such occasions is a consciousness of not meriting them.

Mr. Wm. Lyman said that the objection to the plan on account of the expence he supposed might be easily obviated, as he doubted not that an ingenious and accurate statement of the debates and proceedings of the House would be an object to many printers who would not only publish them at their own expence, but also amply indemnify the Stenographer. He said it was high time that something was done to rescue the character of the House and of the members from that gross misrepresentation which they suffered during the last session, and to which they were still exposed.

The debates, or what are so called in the Philadelphia papers, had been altogether exceptionable, and he was sorry to learn that those debates had been collected and published in a book, entitled *The Political Register*, by which means they would be preserved in existence, and descend, perhaps, to posterity.

He had not seen the book, but if the speeches were the same with those published in the newspapers he had before alluded to, they were a libel on the House of Representatives. He hoped some plan would be adopted to secure the characters of the members from such abuse, the proposed plan might be modified: something was necessary to be done.

Mr. Giles observed that the proposed plan was a matter of experiment, he did not think it liable to the difficulties anticipated, and thought it was at least worth trying. He acknowledged that some of the sketches of the speeches and proceedings had been published with a degree of correctness and judgement. He should be altogether opposed to the idea of putting a stop to the business with all its present imperfections. As there appeared to be a diversity of opinions relative to the report, he did not wish to press the subject to a decision.—He moved therefore that the Committee should rise, and the further consideration of the report be deferred till Monday.

Mr. W. Smith said it was of importance that the debates and proceedings of the House should be faithfully detached and published, that the people might receive the most accurate information—Few persons are capable of doing this; hence the complaints of inaccuracy. These complaints are too well founded; subjects are sometimes begun and never finished, and the public is left in the dark. Shall we leave matters in this situation? Justice to our constituents forbids it. The House has now an opportunity of availing itself of the talents of a person peculiarly skilled in the art of taking debates—The expence is a trifle when contrasted with the advantages, it is no object. With respect to the Stenographer being an officer of the House, Mr. Smith thought that in that capacity he would be more readily restrained from any artful misrepresentation—Mr. Smith then noticed the objections to the report, which did not appear to him to possess any great force—It has been said members have it in their power to publish corrections, but this on examination would be found deceptive—The inaccurate statement is republished at a distance, but the correction is seldom noticed by a remote printer, and seldomer attended to by readers—Mr. Smith expressed surprise at the opposition of Mr. Swanwick, whose constituents are on the spot, and enjoy every means of information; while the constituents of other gentlemen had only such information as was fallacious—The gentleman enjoys also an exclusive advantage by having it in his power to correct immediately any errors relating to himself—while those which affect the characters of others, may produce all the evils complained of, without a possibility on their part of applying a remedy.

It has been said that it was sufficient for the people to know what laws were passed, without being acquainted with the previous discussions—he thought differently—The laws imposing taxes particularly, he conceived ought to be accompanied with the reasonings on which they are founded—This information ought not to depend on the caprice of persons who attend here when it suits their convenience, and who publish as much of the debates as they see proper. The report has been objected to on account of its novelty—It has been said there is no precedent for it—but this idea must be confined to the British Parliament, for during the session of the National Assembly of France, there were officers of the House who composed a daily work called the Logographe, which contained an exact account of the debates of the Assembly. Mr. Smith stated several particulars to shew the advantages which would result from the Stenographer's being absolutely under the control and direction of the House—He seriously believed that the character of the House had suffered from the erroneous statements which had gone abroad—He wished to guard against the evil in future.

When this business was introduced at the commencement of the session, no objection was started against it—the house has not hastily taken it up, it is therefore inaccurate to charge it with precipitancy. The people at a distance are entitled to the information contemplated in the report, and he saw no other mode of giving it. With respect to the expence stated, a less sum would not be accepted. The printer offers only eleven hundred dollars, but Mr. Robertson refuses to accept of less than four thousand. There was no alternative left.—The mode of giving a copy-right would not answer the purpose of a general circulation. Perfect accuracy is not to be expected, and every man's mind will suggest reasons for casual and trifling mistakes. It is clearly the duty of the House to provide for this important object. Mr. Smith concluded by observing, that tho' he deprecated being misrepresented, yet he was willing for himself, (and he doubted not others could say the same) that "every syllable he uttered within those walls should be carried to every part of the Union. He was anxious that the truth should be known in relation to every act of the government, for he was as satisfied that the affection and confidence of the people in the government would encrease with the promulgation of truth, as that whatever it had lost of that affection and confidence was owing altogether to the propagation of detraction and calumny. It was under these impressions that he had originally brought forward the proposition, and that he now recommended the report of the committee—He had heard no reasons to induce a change of his opinion in its favor, and should continue to give it his support."

Wednesday, February 3.

Mr. W. Smith reported a bill, further extending the time for receiving on loan the domestic debt of the United States. It is proposed by this bill to extend the time to the 31st day of December.

Mr. Millege presented a number of petitions against the treaty, similar to those already presented. These were from sundry inhabitants of Georgia.—Referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Thursday, February 4.

Mr. Harper rose to move three resolutions, intended to render the internal revenue laws of the United States less exceptionable. His first resolution recommended a commutation of the tax from the commodity produced to the instrument producing, to render it less oppressive and less liable to fraud. The second related to the mode of collecting, which he wished done by State tax-gatherers, to render the collection more easy, effectual, and less expensive. The third went to the mode of recovering the tax from delinquents, which it proposed should be done in the State Courts, in order to save the citizen from the trouble, vexation, and expence, if brought to a distance from his home, when a suit is instituted against him for non compliance with the law.

He made some observations, directed to the inconvenience of the present system, and to shew the superior advantages of the mode he proposed. We content ourselves here with stating the leading objects of his resolu-

tions, and delay giving observations as to their merit until they come fully before the Houfe. They were laid on the table.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) reported a plan for the gradual eduction of the public debt. Referred to the Committee of the whole for Monday, and ordered to be printed.

Friday, February 5.

The Treasurer of the United States' account of receipts and expenditures for the War Department was read, and the ufual number of copies ordered to be printed.

In Committee of the whole, Mr. Boudinot in the chair, on a report of the Committee of Claims, to whom had been referred a reſolution reſpecting a liſt of arrearages of pay or other emoluments, which may appear by the books of the Treaſury to be due to the officers and ſoldiers of the late army and navy of the United States, for ſervices performed during the late war. The report is lengthy, and ſtates various reaſons for not allowing the majority propoſed by the reſolution.

After ſome debate, the report of the Committee of Claims was agreed to.—Adjourned.

Monday, February 8.

The bill for the compenſation of the members of the leg ſlature, &c. was taken up in committee of the whole, Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair.

The firſt Section of the bill provides, that they ſhall have an *annual* allowance.

Mr. Giles moved to ſtrike out the word "annual," he conſidered this as a novelty not juſtified by the practice of any leg ſlative body whatever. He ſhould not make any further remarks at preſent, but wait to hear what was ſaid in ſupport of the meaſure.

Mr. Goodhue ſtated the reaſons on which the Committee had decided in an annual allowance, the principal were that it would tend to ſhorten the ſeſſions of Congreſs, and be more ſatisfactory to their conſtituents, by preciſely aſcertaining the ſum that each member receives for his ſervices.

Mr. Giles remarked that there appeared to be two objects, one is to ſhorten the ſeſſions, that is to hold out an inducement to members not to perform the public buſineſs while they are at the ſame time paid for it; the other object is that the members ſhould be paid in a way that ſhall not be obnoxious to the people, for he contended that would be the effect, tho' the contrary is pretended. He reprobated both ideas—adverting to the preſent mode of compenſation, ſtated, that there was no juſt foundation for the opinion that the allowance per diem had a tendency to lengthen the ſeſſions. The former part of a ſeſſion is ſpent generally in diſcuſſions, but members can hardly be kept together towards the cloſe to finiſh the buſineſs. This ſcheme will undoubtedly ſhorten the ſeſſions, but it will be attended with very inauſpicious effects.

The conſequence will be devolving the whole legiſlative buſineſs on the executive. Mr. Giles was decidedly oppoſed to the innovation.

Mr. Madiſon offered ſeveral objections ſimilar to thoſe ſtated by Mr. Giles.

Mr. Sherman was oppoſed to the plan; he adverted to what had been ſaid on a former occaſion reſpecting the houſe doing miſchief, he conſidered the plan of an annual allowance as connected with that idea, and therefore the ſeſſion is to be ſhortened; on this principle, there was, he ſaid, no neceſſity for a Houſe of Repreſentatives, the Executive is all; and what becomes of the balances and checks of the ſeveral branches ſo much boaſted of? He was averſe to any change from the former practice until he heard ſomething more in ſupport of that propoſed.

Mr. Hillhouſe ſupported the principle. It is evident that the attendance of the members prevents them in a great meaſure from doing any other buſineſs during the year. Congreſs muſt be annually, their buſineſs requires that they ſhould be employed in the public ſervice at leaſt as long as the preſent. Their compenſation now averages about one thouſand dollars a year, leſs than ſome of the clerks in public office receive, whereas the idea very generally entertained is, that the members receive ſix dollars a day through the year. This impreſſion ought to be removed, this meaſure will effectually do it; with reſpect to the novelty of the plan, he ſaw no weight in that objection. He then ſtated the advantage that would reſult from the meaſure, in ſhortening the ſeſſions. He ſaid it was every where laid that the allowance per diem conduced to an unreaſonable lengthening out the ſeſſion. He remarked that there was no danger of the public buſineſs being neglected, or the ſeſſion ſo ſhortened as that it would be ſacrificed. It was not to be ſuppoſed, that the two branches would ever concur in ſo improper and unjuſt a meaſure.

Mr. Findley ſaid the novelty of the buſineſs formed no ſolid objection to it in his mind. He ſaid that low wages had no tendency to ſhorten the ſeſſion; he inſtanced his own experience in the Legiſlature of Pennſylvania.

His opinion was, that ſuch a compenſation ſhould be allowed, as would enlarge the ſphere of elections, and bring forward the beſt abilities. It was true that unfavourable impreſſions had been made, but he did not think this plan would remove them; perhaps they will always exiſt. He thought it beſt for the leg ſlature to determine for themſelves what is juſt and equal, and to be firm in their meaſures. He was in favour of a per diem allowance.

Mr. Nicholas was on the ſelect Committee, but was oppoſed to the plan of the bill. He conſidered it as buying themſelves to deſert the public buſineſs, to abandon their duty. The univerſal practice of all leg ſlative bodies is a very great fraction to the preſent practice of a per diem allowance. He was oppoſed to doing any thing under cover, he conſidered the reaſoning from the preſent allowance as lengthening the ſeſſion to be unfounded, ſix dollars he tho't an adequate compenſation.

Mr. Williams ſaid he doubted not that the Committee was actuated by the preſent motives in bringing in the bill in the form they had; he ſuppoſed the majority had really tho't it would tend to ſhorten the ſeſſion. While he was in favor of a proper allowance, he did not think it adviſable to enhance the preſent compenſation. The preſent value of money cannot be conſidered as ſtationary. He was on the whole oppoſed to the report of the Committee.

Mr. Sedgwick ſaid that with him it was not an object to graſp more than the preſent allowance, nor did believe it was with the Committee.—He tho't reference to the practice of ſtate legiſlatures was not applicable.

The legiſlative connection of profeſſional men with this government operates to the loſs of a great part of their buſineſs. He did not think an annual allowance would ſhorten the ſeſſion, and adverted to former experience during the war. It has been a general complaint, whether founded or not, that the ſeſſion has been prolonged in conſequence of a per diem allowance; The time ſpent in diſcuſſion is loſt ſight of when the buſineſs as finally completed is laid before the people. He was in favor of a juſt allowance ſuch an one as would draw forth men of virtue and talents. The plan is a propoſed experiment, it is to continue only for two years, when that time is expired, we ſhall have experience of the two in order, and can then determine which is beſt.

Mr. Livingſton ſaid that its being a novelty, tho' no concluſive argument againſt the meaſure, is by no means in favour of it. The only argument offered is, that it will ſhorten the ſeſſions of Congreſs. He conſidered this as a very extraordinary one indeed. He had ſuppoſed the ſeſſions of Congreſs were a public benefit, but this idea leads to conſider them as an evil. He remarked on what had fallen from Mr. Holhouſe, that their conſtituents had ſuppoſed the 6 dollars per day was paid them tho' the year; this paſſed on them in the opinion that gentlemen ſeems to be ſo much afraid of, that Congreſs are paid for doing nothing, he thought the argument of the gentleman was inconſiſtent, and that this meaſure held out inducements to ſhorten the ſeſſions as to neglect the public concerns.

Mr. Hartley was oppoſed to the bill, he hoped it would be rejected by a large majority, he conſidered it as diſgraceful to Congreſs.

Mr. Burton objected to the principle of an annual allowance, tho' that he ſhould vote the ſame ſum.

Mr. Sevier was in favor of the meaſure of an annual allowance. He had obſerved that ſome days ſince that either ſix dollars a day or an annual allowance had influence in lengthening or ſhortening the ſeſſion—much is ſaid that an annual allowance would operate to induce the members only to meet and immediately adjourn. The ſervice performed is an annual ſervice, and is entitled to an annual allowance.

He believed the meaſure was not altogether new, the compenſation of the members of the Leg ſlature of France, in ſome periods has been ſimilar to that propoſed. He ſaid it would remove all doubts and ambiguities on the public mind relative to the ſubject.

Mr. Baldwin ſpoke againſt the annual allowance, he thought it would be contrary to the expectations and wiſhes of the people.

Mr. Madiſon ſaid three reaſons had been advanced in ſupport of the meaſure. Firſt, it was to ſave money in the public Treaſury. 2d. It was to ſhorten the ſeſſion. 3d. It will prevent corruption, ſtating that if the ſum is to be calculated on the average of a number of years, the ſtain on the public purſe will be the ſame. He obſerved to the ſhortening the ſeſſion, that it was highly probable the ſeſſions would from obvious cauſes be lengthened—in this caſe, the inducement to ſo from the reaſon aſſigned, would be more than doubled.

Some further remarks were offered by ſeveral members in which nothing new was ſtated.

The motion for ſtriking out the word "annual" was carried by a great majority. The Committee then roſe, reported progreſs, and aſked leave to ſit again. The bill was then recommitted.

European Intelligence,

Received at Philadelphia, by the ſhip Washington, Captain Marſhall from Briſtol, whence ſhe ſailed the 14th of November inſt.

LONDON, November 18.

ON Saturday morning all three troops of the Irish troops, which emigrated from Hamburg, were driven on the coaſt near Calais; about 250 of them were unfortunately drowned, from the veſſels going to pieces on the reef, to the number of 350, were ſaved, and it is hoped will make experience the ſame fate with thoſe of their unfortunate companions who have fallen into the hands of the Republicans.

We laſt night received, by expreſs, Paris Journals to the 14th inſt. Whatever engagements may have taken place in conſequence, in many of the ſections, the unhappy people are wholly without bread, and the price of every other article continues mounting to a moſt enormous and unprecedented price. The Louis d'or on the 20th was 3100. Coffee was 180 livres per pound.—Hamburgh ſugar 175. Marſeilles ſoap 150. Candles 800. The papers in our poſſeſſion ſay, that the approach of winter, and the rigors of that ſeaſon, have excited in that capital a moſt dreadful inquietude.

In the ſitting of the council, of five hundred, of the 22d Brumaire, a meſſage was received from the executive directory, ſtating, that ever ſince their inſtallation, they had been occupied on the important object of ſubſiſtences;—that they had found that part of the public adminiſtration in ſuch a ſtate, that the wants of the following day could not with certainty be ſupplied. They propoſed that an immediate requiſition ſhould be made in the communes ſurrounding Paris, of 250 000 quintals of corn. It was obſerved by ſome members, that a peculiar law in the new Conſtitution, had aboliſhed requiſitions; but notwithſtanding this, it was determined that the departments of Seine, and others adjoining Paris ſhould be ſummoned to furniſh the above quantity of corn within three days, under very heavy penalties.

L'Eclair of the 29th inſtant, has the following article relative to the armies on the Rhine:

"The army of the Rhine has at laſt effected its junction with that of the Sambre and Meuſe, at Creutznach. The diviſion of the Auſtrian army which paſſed the Rhine is at Aſchaffenburg, and found itſelf taken in the rear by the two united armies, which are placed between it and the Rhine. We every inſtant expect the news of a deciſive action."

We refer our readers to the Official Bulletins of the Auſtrian Generals, for more circumſtantial accounts of their operations ſubſequent to thoſe which we have before detailed.

By a letter from Baſle, of the 13th it is ſaid, that on the night of the 12th General Charlot had taken the fort of the Rhine.

Letters from Holland ſtate, that the ferment continues at Amſterdam, where every day new troubles break out.

At Nimeguen, the whole municipality have reſigned. An inſurrection has taken place in that city. Many houſes were pillaged, and a great number of perſons killed.

November 24.

The people of Jerſey are at this time in the utmoſt want of proviſions, and the ſtates are about to apply to government for the removal of the prieſts and other emigrants from that iſland.

Several Prieſts have abjured the Roman Catholic religion, and entered into the ſtate of wedlock with farmers daughters.

BALTIMORE, February 5

Extract of a letter from Norfolk to a gentleman in this town, dated February 3d.

"The ſchooner Jane, Capt. Howard from Martinique—ſays, that the troops had not arrived, and that the black pioneers were ordered back from Barbadoes, and landed at Fort Royal; on his paſſage here, he ſpoke the brig Olive, Capt. Palmer, bound to Portſmouth, New-Hampſhire, as Capt. Palmer informed him, he told him that there was great diſturbances there, that the troops deſtined for the Weſt Indies were often backed, and that his Majeſty, on his return from ſeeing them reviewed, was aſſaulted by the mob, and received ſome bricks and ſtones; the Captain of the guard was killed, and the King had a narrow eſcape for his life, and was obliged to run to St. James's palace, and ſhut the gates with bodies, &c."

Extract of a letter from Belfaſt, North of Ireland, dated November 8, 1795

"We have been kept in a ſtate of anxiety for ſome time, in conſequence of your orders having miſcarried in Lord Hood's mail packet, a tranſcript of which, from whence it will be ſent out to you. We hope this is but a precaution, not the thing itſelf, more important, indeed we think, a Revolution cannot take place, as if ſome thouſands of Iriſh ſhould paſs over to aſſiſt the diſtreſſes of a brave but unfortunate and oppreſſed people."

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12.

Laſt evening a paſſenger arrived in New York, Charles Adams, Eſq; we are informed that Mr. Adams has brought the TREATY lately concluded between the United States and the Dey of Algiers; alſo the elegant Bed mentioned in yeſterday's Gazette, a preſent from the Dey to the Preſident of the United States.

Extract of a letter from Barbadoes, dated 8th January.

"The market in this iſland will not anſwer for a ſingle article we have on board but the beef (ſay fifteen dollars) which we are not at liberty to land. We have by coming to obtained the beſt information that could poſſibly be had, and find that no port in the Weſt Indies will anſwer ſo well as Lebago or Trinidada. Martinique is merely glutted with flour, and they are ſending it to this port and ſelling it out by the bugle barrel at 24 dollars. There was an American veſſel here a few days ago laden with flour, and ſold it at 22 dollars per barrel. There is at preſent in this place, two veſſels from Baltimore, laden entirely with it, and have been here for a number of days, without being able to diſpoſe of a ſingle barrel, nor have they had an offer.

"There has a part of the troops arrived here, that are to go againſt Guadaloupe, and the remainder of them with the fleet are dropping in daily; but ſtill it will have no good effect if we ſhould remain here, but quite the contrary; as the Governor has hinted to the merchants that he will lay an embargo on all veſſels that are in port after the fleet is collected, for the ſpace of thirty days, ſo as to prevent any communication between the iſlands.—The number of troops that are expected out, will be about 17 000 ſtrong. Therefore, we have concluded to ſail this evening. Government have made large ſpeculations in flour to the ſouthward, and it is coming in daily. The produce of this iſland is very high."

A letter of December 8th, received in town yeſterday from Lisbon, mentions that the brig Sophia, commanded by Capt. O'Brian, was to ſail ſhortly afterwards for Algiers, where ſhe would take on board all the American captives, and from thence ſail direct for Philadelphia.

On Wedneſday laſt the ſchooner Grace Ann, bound from Barbadoes to this port, was loſt off Cape May. Mr. Hutchens one of the owners a paſſenger on board, arrived here to day. He ſays they ſailed from Barbadoes on the 13th January, in company with the brig Mercury, of this port, bound to Martinico.

tions, and delay giving observations as to their merit until they come fully before the House. They were laid on the table.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) reported a plan for the gradual eduction of the public debt. Referred to the Committee of the whole for Monday, and ordered to be printed.

Friday, February 5.

The Treasurer of the United States' account of receipts and expenditures for the War Department was read, and the usual number of copies ordered to be printed.

In Committee of the whole, Mr. Bourn in the chair, on a report of the Committee of Claims, to whom had been referred a resolution respecting a list of arrearages of pay or other emoluments, which may appear by the books of the Treasury to be due to the officers and soldiers of the late army and navy of the United States, for services performed during the late war. The report is lengthy, and states various reasons for not instituting the inquiry proposed by the resolution.

After some debate, the report of the Committee of Claims was agreed to.—Adjourned.

Monday, February 8.

The bill for the compensation of the members of the legislature, &c. was taken up in committee of the whole, Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair.

The first section of the bill provides, that they shall have an *annual* allowance.

Mr. Giles moved to strike out the word "annual," he considered this as a novelty not justified by the practice of any legislative body whatever. He should not make any further remarks at present, but wait to hear what was said in support of the measure.

Mr. Goodhue stated the reasons on which the Committee had decided on an annual allowance, the principal were that it would tend to shorten the sessions of Congress, and be more satisfactory to their constituents, by precisely ascertaining the sum that each member receives for his services.

Mr. Giles remarked that there appeared to be two objects, one is to shorten the sessions, that is to hold out an inducement to members not to perform the public business while they are at the same time paid for it; the other object is that the members should be paid in a way that shall not be obvious to the people, for he contended that would be the effect, tho' the contrary is pretended. He reprobated both ideas—adverting to the present mode of compensation, he said, that there was no just foundation for the opinion that the allowance per diem had a tendency to lengthen the sessions. The former part of a session is spent generally in discussions, but members can hardly be kept together towards the close to finish the business. This scheme will undoubtedly shorten the sessions, but it will be attended with very inauspicious effects.

The consequence will be devolving the whole legislative business on the executive. Mr. Giles was decidedly opposed to the innovation.

Mr. Madison offered several objections similar to those stated by Mr. Giles.

Mr. Swanwick was opposed to the plan; he adverted to what had been said on a former occasion respecting the house doing mischief, he considered the plan of an annual allowance as connected with that idea, and therefore the session is to be shortened; on this principle, there was, he said, no necessity for a House of Representatives, the Executive is all; and what becomes of the balances and checks of the several branches so much boasted of? he was averse to any change from the former practice until he heard something more in support of that proposed.

Mr. Hillhouse supported the principle. It is evident that the attendance of the members prevents them in a great measure from doing any other business during the year. Congress must sit annually, their sessions require that they should be employed in the public service at least as long as the judges. Their compensation now averages about one thousand dollars a year, less than some of the clerks in public office receive, whereas the idea very generally entertained is, that the members receive six dollars a day through the year. This impression ought to be removed, this measure will effectually do it; with respect to the novelty of the plan, he saw no weight in that objection. He then stated the advantage that would result from the measure, in shortening the sessions. He said it was every where said that the allowance per diem conduced to an unreasonable lengthening out the session. He remarked that there was no danger of the public business being neglected, or the session so shortened as that it would be sacrificed. It was not to be supposed, that the two branches would ever concur in so improper and unjust a measure.

Mr. Findley said the novelty of the business formed no solid objection to it in his mind. He said that low wages had no tendency to shorten the session; he instanced his own experience in the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

His opinion was, that such a compensation should be allowed, as would enlarge the sphere of elections, and bring forward the best abilities. It was true that unfavourable impressions had been made, but he did not think this plan would remove them; perhaps they will always exist. He thought it best for the legislature to determine for themselves what is just and equal, and to be firm in their measures. He was in favour of a per diem allowance.

Mr. Nicholas was on the select Committee, but was opposed to the plan of the bill. He considered it as buying themselves to desert the public business, to abandon their duty. The universal practice of all legislative bodies is a very great sanction to the present practice of a per diem allowance. He was opposed to doing any thing under cover, he considered the reasoning from the present allowance as lengthening the session to be unfounded, six dollars he tho't an adequate compensation.

Mr. Williams said he doubted not that the Committee was actuated by the present motives in bringing in the bill in the form they had; he supposed the majority had really tho't it would tend to shorten the session. While he was in favor of a proper allowance, he did not think it advisable to enhance the present compensation. The present value of money cannot be considered as stationary. He was on the whole opposed to the report of the Committee.

Mr. Sedgwick said that with him it was not an object to grasp more than the present allowance, nor did believe it was with the Committee.—He tho't reference to the practice of state legislatures was not applicable.

The legislative connection of professional men with this government operates to the loss of a great part of their business. He did not think an annual allowance would shorten the session, and adverted to former experience during the war. It has been a general complaint, whether founded or not, that the session has been prolonged in consequence of a per diem allowance; The time spent in discussion is lost sight of when the business as finally completed is laid before the people. He was in favor of a just allowance such an one as would draw forth men of virtue and talents. The plan is a proposed experiment, it is to continue only for two years, when that time is expired, we shall have experience of the two modes, and can then determine which is best.

Mr. Livingston said that its being a novelty, tho' no conclusive argument against the measure, is by no means in favour of it. The only argument offered is, that it will shorten the sessions of Congress. He considered this as a very extraordinary reason indeed. He had supposed the sessions of Congress were a public benefit, but this idea leads to consider them as an evil. He remarked on what had fallen from Mr. Hillhouse, that their constituents had supposed the 6 dollars per day was paid them thro' the year; this plan will confirm them in the opinion that gentlemen seems to be so much afraid of, that Congress are paid for doing nothing; he thought the argument of the gentleman was inconsistent, and that this measure held out inducements so to shorten the session as to neglect the public business.

Mr. Hartley was opposed to the bill, he hoped it would be rejected by a large majority, he considered it as disgraceful to Congress.

Mr. Baldwin objected to the principle of an annual allowance, he tho't that the shorter the discussion the better.

Mr. Gilbert was in favor of the experiment of an annual allowance. He said the insinuation was inadmissible that either six dollars a day or an annual stipend would influence in lengthening or shortening the session—much less that an annual allowance would operate to induce the members only to meet and immediately adjourn. The service performed is an annual service, and is entitled to an annual allowance.

He believed the measure was not altogether new, the compensation of the members of the Legislature of France, in some periods has been similar to that proposed. He said it would remove all doubts and ambiguities on the public mind relative to the subject.

Mr. Burn spoke against the annual allowance, he thought it would be contrary to the expectations and wishes of the people.

Mr. Madison said three reasons had been advanced in support of the innovation. First. It will save money in the public Treasury. 2d. It will shorten the session. 3d. It will prevent unjust imputations. But if the sum is to be calculated on the average paid for a number of years, the drain on the public treasury will be the same. He observed on the shortening the session, that it was highly probable the sessions would from obvious causes be shortened—in this case, the imputation so far from being removed, would be more firmly fixed.

Some further remarks were offered by several members in which nothing new was offered.

The motion for striking out the word "annual" was carried by a great majority. The Committee then rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again. The bill was then recommitted.

European Intelligence,

Received at Philadelphia, by the Ship Wilmington, Captain Warner from Bristol, who has brought London Papers to November 24.

LONDON, November 18.

ON Saturday morning last, three transports with troops, chiefly emigrants from Hambro', were driven on shore near Calais; about 250 of them were unfortunately drowned, from the vessels going to pieces; the rest, to the number of 350, were saved, and it is hoped will not experience the same fate with those of their unfortunate companion who have fallen into the hands of the Republicans.

We last night received, by express, Paris Journals to the 14th inst. Want of room obliges us to omit details till to-morrow; but we have selected, for the satisfaction of our readers, the most important articles of information which they contain.

Madame de Tourzel, who attended the Princess, has been arrested by order of the directory, and sent to the prison of Quatre Nations.

The difficulties in the distribution of bread have recommenced: on the 12th, nothing but rice was delivered out. Bread is twenty four francs per pound.

Jourdan has resigned his command to General Kleber. This is stated to be in consequence of fatigue.

An armistice is said to have taken place between the Chouans and Republicans.

The Louis d'Or, on the 13th, 3290.

The siege of Manheim was continued, on the 2d of November with activity.

Merlin de Thionville, in the council of five hundred, on the 18th Brumaire, declared, that all the reports respecting the armies of the Rhine, were false and exaggerated. "Our retreat (said he) was made in the best order; and still we have a footing on the other side of the Rhine. We keep Dusseldorf, Manheim, and the head of the bridge of Neuwied. If the enemy consent not to peace he will be forced to it by two formidable armies." (Applauses)

The deserters from the French army continue to be numerous.

The Austrians, under Gen. Berose, have taken a fortified stand in the Rhine, opposite to Thal; seven hundred French were made prisoners.

Three Milliards more have been granted to the Executive Directory, to defray the urgent expences of the government.

November 21.

At three o'clock yesterday afternoon, Earl Spencer Lord Hugh Seymour, & Mr. Dundas left town for Portsmouth, in order to remedy, as far as possible, any evil resulting from the dispersion of the West India fleet, and to accelerate its departure.

A party of light horse has paraded Parliament-street and Bridge street every evening on which the treason and seditious bills have been agitated in the House of Commons.

November 23.

We this morning received Paris Journals to the 20th inst. inclusive, last Friday.

From these papers we learn, that the most dreadful distress prevails in Paris, and some commotions have taken place in consequence. In many of the sections, the unhappy people are wholly without bread, and the price of every other article continues mounting to a most enormous and unprecedented price. The Louis d'or on the 20th was 3,100. Coffee was 180 livres per pound.—Hamburgh sugar 175. Marseilles soap 150. Candles 200. The papers in our possession say, that the approach of winter, and the rigors of that season, have excited in that capital a most dreadful inquietude.

In the sitting of the council, of five hundred, of the 22d Brumaire, a message was received from the executive directory, stating, that ever since their installation, they had been occupied on the important object of subsistences;—that they had found that part of the public administration in such a state, that the wants of the following day could not with certainty be supplied. They proposed that an immediate requisition should be made in the communes surrounding Paris, of 250,000 quintals of corn. It was observed by some members, that a precise law in the new Constitution, had abolished requisitions; but notwithstanding this, it was determined that the department of Seine, and others adjoining Paris, should be summoned to furnish the above quantity of corn within three days, under very heavy penalties.

L'Eclair the 20th instant, has the following article relative to the armies on the Rhine:

"The army of the Rhine has at last effected its junction with that of the Sambre and Meuse, at Creutznach. The division of the Austrian army which passed the Rhine is at Alecy, and found itself taken in the rear by the two united armies, which are placed between it and the Rhine. We every instant expect the news of a decisive action."

We refer our readers to the Official Bulletins of the Austrian Generals, for more satisfactory accounts of their operations subsequent to those which we have before detailed.

By a letter from Basle, of the 13th it is said, that on the night of the 12th General Clairfayt had taken the fort of the Rhine.

Letters from Holland state, that the ferment continues at Amsterdam, where every day new troubles break out.

At Nimeguen, the whole municipality have resigned. An insurrection has taken place in that city. Many houses were pillaged, and a great number of persons killed.

November 24.

The people of Jersey are at this time in the utmost want of provisions, and the states are about to apply to government for the removal of the priests and other emigrants from that island.

Several Priests have abjured the Roman Catholic religion, and entered into the state of wedlock with farmers daughters.

BALTIMORE, February 8.

Extract of a letter from Norfolk, to a gentleman in this town, dated February 1st.

"The schooner John, Capt. Seward from Martinique—says, that the troops had not arrived, and that the black pioneers were ordered back from Barbadoes, and landed at Fort Royal; on his passage here, he spoke the brig Olive, Captain Palmer, belonging to Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, 45 days from London, he told him that there was great disturbances there, that the troops destined for the West Indies were disembarked, and that his Majesty, on his return from seeing them reviewed, was attacked by the mob, and his carriage broke to pieces, the Captain of the guard was killed, and the King had a narrow escape for his life; the mob proceeded on to St. James's palace, and forced the gates with sledges, &c."

Extract of a letter from Ballederry North of Ireland, dated Nov. 8th 1795.

"We have been kept in continual alarm for some time, in consequence of the defenders having encamped in Lord Hertford's deer park, a remarkable strong hold, from whence it will be difficult to dislodge them. We hope this is but a prelude, to something more important; indeed we think, a Revolution cannot be far distant, as it seems the only step which can possibly alleviate the distresses of a much injured and long oppressed people."

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12.

Last evening arrived in Town from New York, Charles Adams, Esq; we are informed that Mr. Adams has brought the TREATY lately concluded between the United States and the Dey of Algiers; also the elegant Sword mentioned in yesterday's Gazette, a present from the Dey to the President of the United States.

Extract of a letter from Barbadoes, dated 7th January.

"The market in this island will not answer for a single article we have on board but the beef (say sixteen dollars) which we are not at liberty to land. We have by coming too obtained the best information that could possibly be had, and find that no port in the West Indies will answer so well as Tobago or Trinidada. Martinique is merely glutted with flour, and they are sending it to this port and selling it out by the single barrel at 14 dollars. There was an American vessel here a few days ago laden with flour, and sold it at 12 dollars per barrel. There is at present in this place, two vessels from Baltimore, laden entirely with it, and have been here for a number of days, without being able to dispose of a single barrel, nor have they had an offer.

"There has a part of the troops arrived here, that are to go against Guadaloupe, and the remainder of them with the fleet are dropping in daily; but still it will have no good effect if we should remain here, but quite the contrary; as the Governor has hinted to the merchants that he will lay an embargo on all vessels that are in port after the fleet is collected, for the space of thirty days, so as to prevent any communication between the islands.—The number of troops that are expected out, will be about 17 000 strong. Therefore, we have concluded to sail this evening. Government have made large speculations in flour to the southward, and it is coming in daily. The produce of this island is very high."

A letter of December 8th, received in town yesterday from Lisbon, mentions that the brig Sophia, commanded by Capt. O'Brian, was to sail shortly afterwards for Algiers, where she would take on board all the American captives, and from thence sail direct for Philadelphia.

On Wednesday last the schooner Grace Ann, bound from Barbadoes to this port, was left off Cape May. Mr. Hutchens one of the owners a passenger on board, arrived here to day. He says they sailed from Barbadoes on the 13th January, in company with the brig Mercury, of this port, bound to Martinico.

We are credibly informed, that a Packet arrived at Barbadoes two or three days before the Grace Ann failed, which took place on the 23d January. She left England on the 9th December, when the fleet had not yet failed for Barbadoes. The Leda, a forty gun frigate, one of this fleet, was upset and loft; A few of her feamen were faved, and arrived in Barbadoes—as alfo two tranfport fhips, part of the fleet, which parted from them the latter part of November, without obferving the fignals of the Commodore to return to port. Three thoufand negroes, and upwards of thirty veffels, are now under pay in Barbadoes, to accompany this fleet on its expedition, as pioneers to the army. The Captain of the Packet related in converfation with a refpectable character, that an Envoy from the Court of Sweden had arrived in London, offering the mediation of that Power towards ending the war.

Extract of a letter.

Norfolk, February 28.

This afternoon an express has arrived from the Governor, prohibiting the fhipment of the horfes; and foldiers are now collecting to enforce his order.

Extract of another letter.

I muft again address you on the fubject of the Britifh cavalry at this place. But do it now with infinite fatisfaction. As the Executive of Virginia has, upon further repefentation and confideration, given pofitive orders to arreft all further embarkations of horfes, and to detain all veffels, on board which fuch embarkations may have been made, until further order—we fhall now arrive from the Executive Expences. The troops received this place laft evening, and were immediately communicated to the Britifh Captain by Capt. Wilkins, who alfo fpatched the revenue cutter, with a detachment of marines in purfuit of the Diana.

NEW YORK, February 23.

Yefterday arrived in this port, the fchooner Difpatch, Williams, from Bourdeaux, which place fhe left on the 28th November, by whom we have been favoured with the following moft important and intereffing

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Bourdeaux, to his friend in this city, dated November 28, 1795.

"We have authentic intelligence this morning, that Pichegru has entirely defeated the Auftrian army, and taken all their artillery, &c."

By Captain Bolton of the fchooner Hiram, who left Savannah the 28th ult. we are informed, that the river had overflowed, fo that in the city of Auguffa the water was four feet deep in the ftreets. The flood caufed by heavy and inceffant rains, commenced the 21ft and continued to the 28th of January. The damage fuftained is incalculable—great quantities of tobacco and rice being deftroyed. Orders were fent at Savannah for removing all articles of value from the lower ftores.

Extract of a letter from James Simpfon, Conful of the United States at Gibraltar, to Jof. M. Yznardi, Conful General at Cadiz.

"Dear Sir,

"In receipt of your regarded favours under anfwer; therefore have only to fay, I have this morning received a letter from Mr. Donaldfon, at Algiers, in which he recommends our difcouraging veffels of the United States going up the Mediterranean, in cafe of their paffes from the Dey, as fome Powers who poffeffed a few frigates more refpect, fince they may expect the number of Americans will in this cafe be confiderably augmented.

"I am very forry to give fuch advice and be affured of the warm regard of yours &c."

Mr. Yznardi was directed immediately to make application for paffes for the Algerine veffels in their Cadiz and receive his advice which was to be difpatched by exprefs.

BOSTON, February 22.

On Monday laft arrived here in the Ship Rofe, Captain Coit, in 72 days from London, having with him, as expected, a Treaty of Commerce &c. between the United States, and the Court of Spain, concluded at Madrid, between his Excellency Thomas Pinckney, on the one part, and the Duke of Alcudia, on the other.—It went in the mail, on Monday, for Philadelphia. Its contents, the public are aware, are unknown to us.—The common report, at Cadiz, was, that the free navigation of the Miffiffippi, was granted to the United States.

The Englifh Treaty is alfo faid to be on its paffage; as Capt. Coit learnt from the Captain of the Packet, which he fpoke at fea, the 16th ult. that he had it on board.

NEWPORT, February 22.

The Celebration of the Anniverfary of the Birth of the PRESIDENT of the United States will be inferted in our next.

By a Report of the Secretary of the Treafury, prefented to Congrefs on the 16th inft. it appears, that on the 22d of July laft, the Balance due from the United States to France, for Loans and other Supplies furnifhed during the late War, was paid at the Treafury of the United States to James Swan, Efq; Agent for the Republic of France, duly authorized to receive the fame.

Irifh Revolutionary Symptoms.

A few Weeks ago, we gave fome Caufes, indicating a Revolution in Britain. The late Accounts of the popular Execration of the Monarch, and the News of a Second Attempt on the King of England, on which Occafion, it is faid, he had a more narrow Efcape than from the Bullet, fhow, that the *Symptoms* we gave, are encreafing to a *Crifis*.—We fhall now prefent our Readers, with fome Diforders in the *Irifh State*.

The Duke of Leinfter, has Fifty Thoufand Guineas per Annum.

Many Hundred Thoufand Men ftarve a numerous Family on Sixpence per Day.

The Lord-Lieutenant, in Pomp of State, exceeds moft of the crowned Heads of Europe.

The Revenue of Ireland, fqueezed from the Hand of ftarving Poverty, is chiefly expended in Penfions, civil and military Eftabliffments, and by abfent Nobles.

There are *four* Archbifhops in Ireland—this Grievance is double to that of the fame Kind in England, where there are but *two*.

The whole Country is overrun with Priefts, both Catholic and Proteftant—their Proportion, compared with England, may be rated with the Difference of Archbifhopt. An Engliffi Author, fpeaking of the French Revolution, calls this Part of Community, "The Leeches of the Kingdom—the Idols of the Ignorant—and the Palladium of Tyranny."

The Houfes of Courtiers, are worth from 500, to 1000 Guineas a Year.

The Cabins of the Poor are Ten Times more miferable than the worft Indian Wigwams.—In the Year 1766 they amounted to 160,000, without a Chimney.

The Children of thofe high in Rank and Office, are brought up in every Luxury.

Thofe of the Poor, go naked, and half ftarved.

The Landlord's Table is furnifhed with the choiceft Dainties of the Kingdom—while that of the Tenant is very ſeldom fupplied with a Morſel of Flefh—their common Food being Potatoes and Butter Milk.

In Addition to all this, the Rod of Tyranny is fo fevercly wield by a numerous, wanton military, that a *poor Irifhman* may be truly faid to rank beneath the Ruffian *Boor*.

FORTIFICATIONS.

The Secretary at War, in his Report to Congrefs, relative to the Fortification of Ports and Harbours; gives the following Account of thofe erected in this State, viz.

Newport, in Rhode-Iſland.

For the Defence of this Harbour, there have been erected on Goat Iſland a Fort, a Citadel, and an Air Furnace. The Excellency and Importance of this Harbour to the Ships of War, recommended a further Expenditure, to render the Defence complete.

To finifh the Fort, erect an Artillery Store, and make a covered Way round it, as in a regular Fortification, the Expence is eſtimated at about Six Thouſand Dollars.

There have alſo been erected a Citadel, on Taminany-Hill, back of the Town of Newport, for the Protection of its Inhabitants; and a Battery and Guard Houſe at Howard's Ferry, at North End of the Iſland, to keep open a Communication with the Main, in Caſe of an Invaſion. But, to ſecure effectually this Communication, a Citadel ſhould be erected on Butts's Hill, that Poſition commanding Howard's Ferry and Briſtol Ferry. The Coſt of it, is eſtimated at Eight een Hundred Dollars.

MARRIED]—At South Kingſtown, Mr. Munford Hazard, of this Town, to Miſs Eliza Robinſon, Daughter of Mr. Chriſtopher Robinſon.

DIED]—In this Town, Mr. Thomas Hadley, late of the Iſland of Jamaica, in the Thirty Ninth Year of his Age.—His Remains, followed by a Number of reſpectable Inhabitants, were decently interred in Trinity Church Yard.

—Mrs. Mary Cahoone, Widow of the late Mr. Charles Cahoone.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Diſtrict of Newport, Feb. 22.

ENTERED,	*from*
Sloop Lucy Ann, Webber,	New York
Brig Hope, Boſton,	Dighton
Schooner Polly, Munro,	Sherbourne
CLEARED,	*for*
Sloop Marriot, Munro,	St. Thomas's
— Neptune, Gaddiſh,	Ditto
Schooner Polly, Norris,	Turks Iſland
Brig Randolph, Bugs,	Weſt Indies
Schooner Polly, Lander,	New York
Sloop Lily, Effect,	Norfolk

The PARTNERSHIP of

Clarke and Hammond

Diſſolved (by the exiſting Contract) on the Firſt Day of next May.—All Perſons who are indebted to, or that have Demands upon, ſaid Partnerſhip, are deſired to call and ſettle the ſame, at, or before the above mentioned Time.

They now have on Hand, ſundry Articles, which they will ſell Cheap for Caſh, or good Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode Iſland—among which are,

Bohea TEA, in Cheſts, Half and Quarter Cheſts,
BRANDY (French) in Pipes—NUTMEGS, per lb.
SUGAR, in Hogſheads and Barrels—WINDOW-GLASS.
A Quantity of BEEF and PORK, &c. &c.—And,
A Conſignment of 100 Bolts of Ravens DUCK, entitled to Drawback.

CLARKE & HAMMOND.

Newport, February 22, 1796.

This Day landing on the Long-Wharf, and for Sale, by

Ebenezer Woodward,

On reaſonable Terms,

A CARGO of Eaſtern LUMBER—Conſiſting of Pine and Birch Boards and Plank, Part of them ſeaſoned—A Quantity of Pine and Cedar Shingles—Clapboards—Oak Rafters and Hand-ſpikes—Timber ſuitable for Plank Stocks, Joiſts, &c.

He has alſo for Sale, DRY GOODS—WINES of different Qualities—GROCERIES—A Quantity of Coarſe and Fine SALT—and Sewing TWINE.

Newport, February 23, 1796.

THE Creditors to the Eſtate of JOHN POTTER, jun. of South Kingſtown, in Waſhington County, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, are hereby notified to exhibit their reſpective Claims againſt ſaid Eſtate, properly vouched, on the third Saturday in March, April, May, June, and July next, at the Houſe of Mr. Peter Bois, in ſaid South Kingſtown, unto the under-named Commiſſioners, appointed by the Worſhipful Town Council of ſaid Town, to receive and examine the Claims, or be excluded a recovery.

F. PERRY,
JOHN SEGAR,

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are hereby called upon to make immediate Payment, to

JEREMIAH N. POTTER, *Adminiſtrator.*

South Kingſtown, February 8, 1796.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER,

WEST-INDIA and New-England
RUM by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
GENEVA, by the Pipe, Barrel, or Caſe,
MOLASSES, by the Hogſhead,
A few Hogſheads of Demerara RUM, by the Hogſhead,
BOHEA TEA, of an excellent Quality, by the Cheſt or Dozen Pounds,
BRANDY, by the Pipe, or Quarter-Caſk,
Brown SUGAR, by the Barrel,
FLOUR and TAR, by the Barrel,
SEA COAL, by the Chaldron.

A valuable FARM, containing about Two Hundred Acres, ſituate in Exeter, in this State.—The Land is good for Tillage and Paſture, with a great Plenty of excellent Timber thereon: On the Premiſes, there are Two good Streams of Water ſufficient for Mills, with Two Cedar Swamps, and Stone of the beſt Kind for building. There are now ſtanding on ſaid Farm, One framed and Two Log Houſes.—The above is bounded on the Connecticut Line Weſt, and about Eighty Acres under Improvement.——The above Farm would be exchanged for Property in the Town of Newport, or on the Iſland of Rhode Iſland.

Sundry DWELLING HOUSES, ſituated in different Parts of this Town.

He ſtill continues to carry on the BAKING Buſineſs, in all its Branches.——And has now on Hand, a ſmall Quantity of CABIN and SHIP BREAD, which he will ſell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

N. B. He gives the higheſt Price for old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, February 22, 1796.

NEWPORT

Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School

LOTTERY.

BY AUTHORITY

OF THE

LEGISLATURE *of the* STATE *of* RHODE-ISLAND *and* PROVIDENCE-PLANTATIONS.

THE Truſtees, appointed for re-building the LONG-WHARF, and building a HOTEL in *Newport*, the Rents and Profits whereof are to be appropriated to the Support of one or more PUBLIC SCHOOLS in ſaid *Newport*, having agreed on the SCHEME of a LOTTERY:—We the Subſcribers being appointed Managers thereof, and having given Bonds agreeably to Law, preſent the ſaid Scheme to the Public, as follows:

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1	of	30,000	is	30,000
1		20,000		20,000
1		10,000		10,000
2		5,000	are	10,000
5		2,000		10,000
10		1,000		10,000
20		500		10,000
50		200		10,000
100		100		10,000
110		50		5,500
500		25		12,500
11,200		10		112,000
12,000				250,000

The PRIZES ſubject to a Deduction of ONLY *Ten per Cent.*

This Lottery conſiſts of 12000 SHARES, at 125 Dollars per Share, and each Share will draw SIX PRIZES.

A Share may draw 72,000 Dollars!—it cannot draw leſs than 60 Dollars.

UNDIVIDED SHARES, will be ſold for 71 Dollars in Caſh, and the remaining 54 Dollars will be payable out of the Prizes which they may draw: And for the Accommodation of Purchaſers a Number of the Shares will be divided into 80 TICKETS, each of which Shares will be ſold for 1½ Dollars, and Eagle Tickets for 9 Dollars.

The Lottery will be drawn in Shares, and the Tickets in the Shares, which ſhall be divided, will be put into the Wheel, and re-drawn—ſo as to determine to which of the Tickets the Prizes drawn by the Share belongs.

This Lottery being calculated on Principles very advantageous to Adventurers; and the ſeveral Objects which it is to accompliſh being of great PUBLIC UTILITY; it is preſumed that it will receive ſuch Encouragement as that the Drawing will commence at an early Period.

The PRIZES will be paid in *Thirty Days* after the Drawing is completed, and thoſe not demanded in *Twelve Months* will be deemed generouſly given for the Purpoſes of the Lottery, and applied accordingly.

SHARES and *TICKETS*
To be SOLD in *Newport*, by

GEORGE GIBBS,
GEORGE CHAMPLIN } *Managers.*

Newport (Rhode Iſland) March 20, 1795.

N. B. The above Lottery commences Drawing on the *firſt Monday* in *April* next, at the State Houſe in *Newport*.

We are credibly informed, that a Packet arrived at Barbadoes two or three days before the Grace Ann sailed, which took place on the 13th January. She left England on the 9th December, when the fleet had had not yet sailed for Barbadoes. The Leda, a forty gun frigate, one of this fleet, was upset and lost; A few of her seamen were saved, and arrived in Barbadoes—as also two transport ships, part of the fleet, which parted from them the latter part of November, without observing the signals of the Commodore to return to port. Three thousand negroes, and upwards of thirty vessels, are now under pay in Barbadoes, to accompany this fleet on its expedition, as pioneers to the army. The Captain of the Packet related in conversation with a respectable character, that an Envoy from the Court of Sweden had arrived in London, offering the mediation of that Power towards closing the war.

Extract of a letter.

Norfolk, February 21.

This afternoon an express has arrived from the Governor, prohibiting the shipment of the horses; and soldiers are now collecting to enforce his order.

Extract of another letter.

I must again address you on the subject of the British cavalry at this place. But do it now with infinite satisfaction. As the Executive of Virginia has, upon further representation and consideration, given positive orders to arrest all further embarkations of horses, and to detain all vessels, on board which such embarkations may have been made, until further instructions should arrive from the Federal Executive. These orders reached this place last evening, and were immediately communicated to the British Consul by Col. Wilson, who also despatched the revenue cutter, with a detachment of militia in pursuit of the Diana.

NEW-YORK, February 13.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the schooner Despatch, Williams, from Bourdeaux, which place she left on the 28th November, by whom we have been favoured with the following most important and interesting

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Bourdeaux, to his friend in this city, dated November 28, 1795.

"We have authentic intelligence this morning, that Pichegru has entirely defeated the Austrian army, and taken all their artillery, &c."

By Captain Bolton of the schooner Hiram, who left Savannah the 28th ult. we are informed, that the river had overflowed, so that in the city of Augusta the water was four feet deep in the streets. The flood caused by heavy and incessant rains, commenced the 22d and continued to the 28th of January. The damage sustained is incalculable—great quantities of tobacco and rice being destroyed. Orders were issued at Savannah for removing all articles of value from the lower stores.

Extract of a letter from James Simpson, Consul of the United States at Gibraltar, to Jos. M. Yznardi, Consul General at Cadiz.

"Dear Sir,

"I have not any of your regarded favours under answer; therefore have only to say, I have this morning received a letter from Mr. Donaldson, at Algiers, in which he recommends our discouraging vessels of the United States going up the Mediterranean, because of their danger from the cruizers of Tunis and Tripoli; who no doubt will now be more active, since they may expect the number of American vessels in these seas will be considerably augmented.

"Let this serve for your guidance and be assured of the unfeigned esteem of yours, &c."

Mr. Yznardi would recommend to all masters of vessels bound up the Mediterranean, to touch at Cadiz and receive his advice which will be most cheerfully given.

BOSTON, February 17.

On Monday last arrived here, the ship Ruby, Captain Cole, in 70 days from Spain, bringing with him, as expected, a Treaty of Commerce, &c. between the United States, and the Court of Spain; concluded at Madrid, between his Excellency Thomas Pinkney, on the one part, and the Duke d'Alcudia, on the other.—It went in the mail, on Monday, for Philadelphia. Its contents, the public are aware, are unknown to us;—The common report, at Cadiz, was, that the free navigation of the Mississippi, was granted to the United States.

The English Treaty is also said to be on its passage; as Captain Cole learnt from the Captain of the Pinkney, which he spoke at sea, the 16th ult. that he had it on board.

NEWPORT, February 23.

The Celebration of the Anniversary of the Birth of the PRESIDENT of the United States will be inserted in our next.

By a Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, presented to Congress on the 16th ult. it appears, that on the 22d of July last, the Balance due from the United States to France, for Loans and other Supplies furnished during the late War, was paid at the Treasury of the United States to James Swan, Esq; Agent for the Republic of France, duly authorized to receive the same.

Irish Revolutionary Symptoms.

A few Weeks ago, we gave some Causes, indicating a Revolution in Britain. The late Accounts of the popular Execration of the Minister, and the News of a Second Attempt on the King of England, on which Occasion, it is said, he had a more narrow Escape than from the Bullet, shew, that the *Symptoms* we gave, are encreasing to a *Crisis*.—We shall now present our Readers, with some Disorders in the *Irish State*.

The Duke of Leinster, has Fifty Thousand Guineas per Annum.

Many Hundred Thousand Men starve a numerous Family on Sixpence per Day.

The Lord-Lieutenant, in Pomp of State, exceeds most of the crowned Heads of Europe.

The Revenue of Ireland, squeezed from the Hand of smarting Poverty, is chiefly expended in Pensions, civil and military Establishments, and by absent Nobles.

There are *four* Archbishops in Ireland—this Grievance is double to that of the same Kind in England, where there are but *two*.

The whole Country is over-run with Priests, both Catholic and Protestant—their Proportion, compared with England, may be rated with the Difference of Archbishops. An English Author, speaking of the French Revolution, calls this Part of Community, "The Leeches of the Kingdom—the Idols of the Ignorant—and the Palladium of Tyranny."

The Houses of Courtiers, are worth from 500, to 1000 Guineas a Year.

The Cabins of the Poor are Ten Times more miserable than the worst Indian Wigwams.—In the Year 1766, they amounted to 160,000, without a Chimney.

The Children of those high in Rank and Office, are brought up in every Luxury.

Those of the Poor, go naked, and half starved.

The Landlord's Table is furnished with the choicest Dainties of the Kingdom—while that of the Tenant is very seldom supplied with a Morsel of Flesh—their common Food being Potatoes and Butter Milk.

In Addition to all this, the Rod of Tyranny is so severely used by a numerous, wanton military, that a *poor* Irishman may be truly said to rank beneath the Russian *Boor*.

FORTIFICATIONS.

The Secretary at War, in his Report to Congress, relative to the Fortification of Ports and Harbours; gives the following Account of those erected in this State, viz.

Newport, in Rhode-Island.

For the Defence of this Harbour, there have been erected on Goat Island a Fort, a Citadel, and an Air Furnace. The Excellency and Importance of this Harbour in the Time of War, recommended a further Expenditure, to render the Defence complete.

To finish the Fort, erect an Artillery Store, and make a covered Way round it, as in a regular Fortification, the Expence is estimated at about Six Thousand Dollars.

There have also been erected a Citadel, on Tammany-Hill, back of the Town of Newport, for the Protection of its Inhabitants; and a Battery and Guard House at Howland's Ferry, at North End of the Island, to keep open a Communication with the Main, in Case of an Invasion. But, to secure effectually this Communication, a Citadel should be erected on Butts's Hill, that Position commanding Howland's Ferry and Bristol Ferry. The Cost of it, is estimated at Eighteen Hundred Dollars.

MARRIED]—At South Kingstown, Mr. MUMFORD HAZARD, of this Town, to Miss ELIZA ROBINSON, Daughter of Mr. Christopher Robinson.

DIED]—In this Town, Mr. THOMAS HADLEY, late of the Island of Jamaica, in the Thirty-Ninth Year of his Age.—His Remains, follow'd by a Number of respectable Inhabitants, were decently interred in Trinity Church Yard.

—Mrs. WAIT CAHOONE, Widow of the late Mr. Charles Cahoone.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, Feb. 22.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Lucy Ann, Webster,	New York
Brig Hiram, Bourn,	Dighton
Schooner Polly, Munro,	Sherbourne
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Harriot, Munro,	St. Thomas's
—— Neptune, Gladding,	Ditto
Schooner Polly, Norris,	Turks Island
Brig Randolph, Engs,	West Indies
Schooner Polly, Landers,	New-York
Sloop Lily, Effleck,	Norfolk

The PARTNERSHIP of

Clarke and Hammond

Dissolves (by the existing Contract) on the First Day of next May.——All Persons who are indebted to, or that have Demands upon, said Partnership, are desired to call and settle the same, at, or before the above mentioned Time.

They now have on Hand, sundry Articles, which they will sell Cheap for Cash, or good Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode Island—among which are,

Bohea TEA, in Chests, Half and Quarter Chests,
BRANDY (French) in Pipes—NUTMEGS, per lb.
SUGAR, in Hogsheads and Barrels—WINDOW-GLASS.
A Quantity of BEEF and PORK, &c. &c.—And,
A Consignment of 100 Bolts of Ravens DUCK, entitled to Drawback.

CLARKE & HAMMOND.

Newport, February 22, 1796.

This Day landing on the Long-Wharf, and for Sale, by

Ebenezer Woodward,

On reasonable Terms,

A CARGO of Eastern LUMBER—Consisting of Pine and Birch Boards and Plank, Part of them seasoned—A Quantity of Pine and Cedar Shingles—Clapboards—Oar Rafters and Handspikes—Timber suitable for Plank Stocks, Joists, &c.

He has also for Sale, DRY GOODS—WINES of different Qualities—GROCERIES—A Quantity of Coarse and Fine SALT—and Sewing TWINE.

Newport, February 23, 1796.

THE Creditors to the Estate of JOHN POTTER, jun. of South-Kingstown, in Washington County, deceased, represented insolvent, are hereby notified to exhibit their respective Claims against said Estate, properly vouched, on the third Saturday in March, April, May, June, and July next, at the House of Mr. Peter Bois, in said South Kingstown, unto the under-named Commissioners, appointed by the Worshipful Town Council of said Town, to receive and examine the Claims, or be excluded a recovery.

F. PERRY,
JOHN SEGAR,

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby called upon to make immediate Payment, to

JEREMIAH N. POTTER, *Administrator.*

South Kingstown, February 8, 1796.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER,

WEST-INDIA and New-England RUM by the Hogshead or Barrel,
GENEVA, by the Pipe, Barrel, or Case,
MOLASSES, by the Hogshead,
A few Hogsheads of Demerara RUM, by the Hogshead,
BOHEA TEA, of an excellent Quality, by the Chest, or Dozen Pounds,
BRANDY, by the Pipe, or Quarter-Cask,
Brown SUGAR, by the Barrel,
FLOUR and TAR, by the Barrel,
SEA COAL, by the Chaldron.

A valuable FARM, containing about Two Hundred Acres, situate in Exeter, in this State.—The Land is good for Tillage and Pasture, with a great Plenty of excellent Timber thereon: On the Premises, there are Two good Streams of Water sufficient for Mills, with Two Cedar Swamps, and Stone of the best Kind for building: There are now standing on said Farm, One framed and Two Log Houses.—The above is bounded on the Connecticut Line West, and about Eighty Acres under Improvement.——The above Farm would be exchanged for Property in the Town of Newport, or on the Island of Rhode Island.

Sundry DWELLING HOUSES, situated in different Parts of this Town.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING Business, in all its Branches.——And has now on Hand, a small Quantity of CABIN and SHIP BREAD, which he will sell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

N. B. He gives the highest Price for old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, February 22, 1796.

NEWPORT

Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School

LOTTERY.

BY AUTHORITY

OF THE

LEGISLATURE *of the* STATE *of* RHODE-ISLAND *and* PROVIDENCE-PLANTATIONS.

THE Trustees, appointed for re-building the LONG-WHARF, and building a HOTEL in *Newport*, the Rents and Profits whereof are to be appropriated to the Support of one or more PUBLIC SCHOOLS in said *Newport*, having agreed on the SCHEME OF A LOTTERY:—We the Subscribers being appointed Managers thereof, and having given Bonds agreeably to Law, present the said Scheme to the Public, as follows:

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1	of	30,000	is	30,000
1		20,000		20,000
1		10,000		10,000
2		5,000	are	10,000
5		2,000		10,000
10		1,000		10,000
20		500		10,000
50		200		10,000
100		100		10,000
110		50		5,500
500		25		12,500
11,200		10		112,000
12,000				250,000

The PRIZES subject to a Deduction of ONLY *Ten per Cent.*

This Lottery consists of 2000 SHARES, at 125 Dollars per Share, and each Share will draw SIX PRIZES.

A Share may draw 72,000 Dollars!—it cannot draw LESS than 60 Dollars.

UNDIVIDED SHARES, will be sold for 71 Dollars in Cash, and the remaining 54 Dollars will be payable out of the Prizes which they may draw: And for the Accommodation of Purchasers a Number of the Shares will be divided into 87 TICKETS, each of which Shares will be sold for 1½ Dollars, and single Tickets for 9 Dollars.

The Lottery will be drawn in Shares, and the Tickets in the Shares, which shall be divided, will be put into the Wheel, and re-drawn—so as to determine to which of the Tickets the Prizes drawn by the Share belongs.

This Lottery being calculated on Principles very advantageous to Adventurers; and the several Objects which it is to accomplish being of great PUBLIC UTILITY; it is presumed that it will receive such Encouragement as that the Drawing will commence at an early Period.

The PRIZES will be paid in *Thirty Days* after the Drawing is completed, and those not demanded in *Twelve Months* will be deemed generously given for the Purposes of the Lottery, and applied accordingly.

SHARES and *TICKETS*

To be SOLD in *Newport*, by

GEORGE GIBBS,
GEORGE CHAMPLIN } *Managers.*

Newport (Rhode Island) March 20, 1795.

N B The above Lottery commences Drawing on the *first Monday* in *April* next, at the State House in *Newport.*

PETER PINDAR AGAIN.

FICTION is said to be the soul of POETRY—but that TRUTH is a great ornament to the effusions of the bard, the [illegible] of PETER on our beloved PRESIDENT, will amply shew—

FROM PETER PINDAR'S

"*Solemn reprimanding EPISTLE to* JAMES PYE, *Esq. Poet Laureat.*"

"MAY KINGS [illegible] and [illegible] with KINGS!
The [illegible] more [illegible]—
Such sweet [illegible] grandeur so sublimely [illegible]!
Let's have a WASHINGTON; [illegible] appears,
[illegible] and [illegible] every thing to fear,
[illegible] to ask a pittance of the parish.

[illegible] in native strain [illegible]:
'[illegible] *feeds* the Poet's song.'"

MAHOMET, CROMWELL, *and* CONFUCIUS,
From Voltaire.

MAHOMET probably was, at first, a fanatic, as Cromwell was at the beginning of the civil war. B[illegible] exerted their abilities and courage in promoting their fanaticism.

Cromwell imparted his confidence only to the Independents, who [illegible] but by him; yet when with [illegible] of them; not that he favoured the religion of Deism, which being entirely divested of [illegible], can scarce suit any but Philosophers—[illegible] it will not suit a Conqueror's train. The [illegible] of Philosophers, then, was his [illegible], and [illegible] Cromwell diverted himself with them, in laughing at [illegible] enthusiasts who had paved his way to the [illegible], by dint of the Gospel. By this conduct he died [illegible] possession of his [illegible], which had been cemented with blood and supported by force and art [illegible].

Mahomet's achievements were [illegible] greater, he [illegible] he lived in a time and among a people where such great things might be done. He was certainly a great man, and formed great men. A martyr or a Conqueror, was the alternative; there was no medium. He gained every battle he fought, and [illegible] against a superior number. In him were centered the [illegible], the Legislator, [illegible], and Pontiff; [illegible], in the eyes of the bulk of mankind, he figured in the most capital parts which can be acted on earth.

But wise men will always give Confucius the preference. He [illegible] none of [illegible] employing himself [illegible] in teaching the purest morality to a nation more ancient, more numerous, and more polite than the Arabs.

"[illegible] ambition." Voltaire, in another part of [illegible] religious in Russia, says,

"[illegible] of blood, [illegible] from the quarrels of A[illegible] to our times, [illegible] it would be found to have a greater hand in [illegible] the earth, than war. Battles cut off males only, [illegible] women, females [illegible] in religious massacres, both sexes are put to the sword."

From Dr. [illegible] *Sacred Biography.*

"L[illegible] which [illegible] designed for the [illegible] place [illegible] and [illegible] conduct of the [illegible] and condemn that spirit and [illegible] which is one of the crying [illegible] of our own age and country, and which is eminently inimical to religion, to good morals, to public spirit, and human comfort. [illegible] as [illegible] the [illegible] of mankind; [illegible] and in a case too where it is impossible to [illegible] expose [illegible] against [illegible] are not to be mentioned in this place. [illegible] compound of avarice and [illegible] would [illegible] the world for prudence [illegible] the state of our own country [illegible] looks as if a single [illegible] were established by law, [illegible] the clergy, were bound [illegible] matter for a [illegible] virtue, religion and [illegible] young [illegible] age, before this crying evil can be [illegible]."

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Construction,

MADE AND SOLD, BY

Joseph Mumford,

Near the RED MARKET,

AS cheap as can be purchased in any State in the Union.——From the Conveniency in Roasting MEAT—or COOKERY of most Descriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, are sufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Also Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholesale and Retail—Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard—Sheet Iron Dripping Pans——Sheet Iron Stoves and Pipes, suitable for Shops and Vessels Cabins. Likewise, Sheet-Iron by the Pound.

He gives Cash for old Pewter and Lead. Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

A PERSON duly qualified to teach YOUTH in the FRENCH Language, would meet with Encouragement, by applying to the Master of the Newport Academy.

Newport, February 9, 1796.

To be LET, or SOLD;

THAT valuable and pleasantly situated FARM, belonging to the Subscriber, and containing 193 Acres, partly in South Kingstown, and partly in Richmond, Four Miles West of Washington Court House.

Said Farm has on it a sufficiency of Wood—an old and a young Orchard—is well watered—and cuts 30 [illegible] English and Interval Hay, of the best Quality—is well fenced with Stone and Cedar—has an excellent Dwelling House, and Out-Houses of every Kind.

For Terms, apply to GIDEON CLARKE, Esq. adjoining the Premises, or at Newport, of

HENRY MARCHANT.

Newport, February [illegible]*, 1796.*

To LET——Two FARMS,

And to be entered upon the 25th of March next.

ONE of which, lying in North Kingstown, about [illegible] Miles S.W. from [illegible], containing [illegible] Acres; the other, on the [illegible], about [illegible] North of the Town, containing [illegible] Acres, [illegible] Land [illegible], either for Meadows or Pasturing. For [illegible].

OLIVER WARNER.

Who has to sell, by the [illegible] several [illegible] of excellent First and Second Crop HAY, cut [illegible].

Newport, February 9, 1796.

A House and Lot to be sold or [illegible]

[illegible] the Property of N[illegible], [illegible] the South [illegible] of Friends Meeting House Yard.—[illegible] apply [illegible]

JAMES CARTER.

Newport, February 9, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT well-known [illegible] FARM, [illegible] Esq. deceased, [illegible]—consisting of about Seven Hundred Acres of [illegible] and [illegible] Land, [illegible] Mile of the central Part of the Town of Newport——[illegible] the Town, Green, Country, &c. &c. [illegible] Orchards, of [illegible] Farm [illegible] Repair [illegible] Rivers, Fish Ponds—[illegible] Streams, [illegible] with a Quantity of [illegible] the Ruins of a large Mansion House, [illegible] For Terms of Payment, &c. apply [illegible] BRINLEY and WILLIAM HUNTER, [illegible]—DR. LLOYD, or Mr. NATHANIEL BRINLEY at Boston—Mr. [illegible] in Providence—or to RICHARD HARRISON, Esq. at New-York.

FOR SALE,

And Possession given the 25th of March next.

A [illegible], in [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Garden.

A [illegible] LOT of LAND, known by the Name of [illegible] Lot, near [illegible] Garden, containing [illegible] Acres.

[illegible] LOT, called the [illegible] Lot, at [illegible] Acres [illegible] the Town for pasturing.

Any Person wishing to purchase the MILL, or either of the above LOTS, may know the Terms by applying to

WILLIAM CHANDLER,

[illegible]

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS——Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT, and about one Ton of LIGNUMVITÆ.

Azariah Albro

Begs Leave to inform his Customers, and the Public in general,

That he has removed from the House of Oliver Dunlee, Esq; to his own House, four Doors above in Broad Street, and directly opposite Col. Lyman's Office.

WHERE he continues the LEATHER DRESSING Business, in all its various Branches, and his Customers and others may be supplied as usual, with Leather, Wool, and Glover, of all Kinds——[illegible] Stone Lime, and various other Articles, in his Branch of Business.

He proffers his respectful Acknowledgements to those who have heretofore favour'd him with their Custom; and hopes, by unremitting Attention to his Business, to merit their future Favours.

*** Cash and a generous Price, given for WOOL SKINS.

Newport, October 26, 1795.

FOR SALE, BY

William & Thomas Handy,

At their MANUFACTORY, in Pelham-Street,

Between Mr. Townsend's Coffee House, and the Continental Treasurer's Office,

Soap and Tallow-Candles,

Wholesale and Retail,

Warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured within the United States.

Cash, and a generous Price, constantly given for ASHES.

Thomas Melvil,

Informs the Public at large,

THAT he now carries on the PEWTERER'S Business, in all its various Branches, where may be had, Pewter of all Kinds, Lead Weights, &c.——Also the PLUMBING Business, such as making Hawse Leads, [illegible], &c. &c.—He would be happy to serve his Customers and gratefully acknowledge their Favours——Cash, or any of [illegible] Wares, given for old Pewter, Lead, Brass, &c.

N. B. He now carries on the Business, at the House and Shop just above the Church, on the Hill, formerly occupied by his Father, David Melvill, deceased.

Newport, January [illegible]*, 1796.*

FOR SALE, BY

Christor. Champlin,

PETERSBURG clean HEMP,
Russia BAR IRON,
Russia DUCK,
Ravens DUCK,
White Russia SHEETING,
Hard SOAP, by the Box.

November—1795.

TO BE SOLD BY

J. Richardson,

AT THE POST OFFICE,

A General Assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY, with some of New Publications,

[illegible]

[illegible]

FOR SALE, BY

George Champlin,

CLEAN Russia HEMP,
Russia DUCK,
Ravens' Ditto,
Russia SHEETING,
Old and New Sable IRON.
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 WINDOW GLASS, [illegible].

Gibbs & Channing

Have for Sale by the Quantity for Cash, or approved [illegible] at the [illegible] Wharf,

Petersburg best clean Hemp,
[illegible], of all Dimensions,
Bar Iron [illegible],
Russia and Ravens Duck,
[illegible],
Molasses of a superior Quality for Retailers,
Jamaica Sugars, and Coffee by the Hogshead, Tierce or Barrel,
New England Rum,
[illegible] Tobacco,
Coarse and fine Salt.
CASH, or any of the above Goods, for bright and clean FLAX SEED.

American Manufactures.

DUCK and sewing TWINE, warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured in the United States (or imported) for Sale, by

Christopher Fowler

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY,

Where a generous Price is constantly given, for good clean FLAX.

PETER PINDAR AGAIN.

FICTION is said to be the soul of POETRY—but that TRUTH is a great ornament to the effusions of the bard, the following compliment of PETER on our beloved PRESIDENT, will amply shew—

FROM PETER PINDAR'S

"*Solemn reprimanding EPISTLE to* JAMES PYE, *Esq; Poet Laureat*"

"MAY KINGS exist—and TRIFLE pig with KINGS!
The Muse doth not more precious things—
Such sweet mock *grandeur so sublimely garish!*
Let's have no WASHINGTONs: Did such appear,
The Muse and I had every thing to fear,
Soon forc'd to ask a pittance of the parish.

Such want of praise, in native virtue strong:
'Tis *folly fully, feeds* the Poet's song."

MAHOMET, CROMWELL, *and* CONFUCIUS,

From Voltaire.

MAHOMET probably was, at first, a fanatic, as Cromwell was at the beginning of the civil war. Both exerted their abilities and courage in promoting their fanaticism.

Cromwell imparted his confidence only to the Independants, who could not subsist but by him; yet when with Deists he would make a jest of them: not that he favoured the religion of Deism, which being entirely divested of fanaticism, can scarce suit any but Philosophers—at any rate it will not suit a Conqueror's turn. The number of Philosophers, then, was but small, and sometimes Cromwell diverted himself with them, in laughing at those enthusiasts who had paved his way to the throne, by dint of the Gospel. By this conduct he died in full possession of his authority, which had been cemented with blood, and supported by force and artifice.

Mahomet's atchievements were still greater, because he lived in a time and among a people where such great things might be done. He was certainly a great man, and formed great men. A martyr or a Conqueror, was the alternative; there was no medium. He gained every battle he fought, and always against a superior number. In him were centered the Conqueror, the Legislator, Monarch, and Pontiff; so that, in the eyes of the bulk of mankind, he figured in the most capital parts which can be acted on earth.

But wise men will always give Confucius the preferance. He affected none of those high sounding titles, employing himself solely in teaching the purest morality to a nation more ancient, more numerous, and more polished than the Arabs.

"The two former were warriors, making religion the pretext of their ambition." Voltaire, in another part of his works, on religious massacres, says,

"Were the several effusions of blood, committed by fanaticism, from the quarrels of Athanasius and Arius, to our times, to be calculated, religious animosities would be found to have a greater hand in thinning the earth, than war. Battles cut off males only, who always outnumber females; but, in religious massacres, both sexes are put to the sword."

From Dr. HUNTER'S *Sacred Biography.*

"LET us take occasion from that institution which God designed for the completion of human happiness in a state of innocence, and for the mutual assistance and comfort of the sexes, in their fallen condition, to censure and condemn that spirit and practice of celibacy, which is one of the crying vices of our own age and country, and which is equally inimical to religion, to good morals, to public spirit, and human comfort. He who says or lives as if he thought, that "it is good for man to be alone," gives the lie to his Maker; sins against the constitution of his nature; dishonours his parents; defrauds another of one of the justest rights of humanity, and in a case too where it is impossible to complain; and exposes himself to commit offences against society, which are not to be mentioned in this place. In truth, celibacy, is a vile compound of avarice and selfishness, which would fain pass upon the world for prudence and self-denial; and the state of our own country at present in this respect, looks as if a single state, as in Roman Catholic countries were established by a law, but that the laity, not the clergy, were bound by it. But alas! I am only furnishing matter for a little conversation. There must be more virtue, religion and good sense, among the young men of the age, before this crying evil can be remedied."

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Construction,

MADE AND SOLD, BY

Joseph Mumford,

Near the RED-MARKET,

AS cheap as can be purchased in any State in the Union.——From the Convenience in Roasting MEAT—or COOKERY of most Descriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, are sufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Also Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholesale and Retail—Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard—Sheet-Iron Dripping Pans——Sheet Iron Stoves and Pipes, suitable for Shops and Vessels Cabins. Likewise, Sheet-Iron by the Pound.

He gives Cash for old Pewter and Lead. Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

A PERSON duly qualified to instruct Youth in the FRENCH Language, would meet with Encouragement, by applying to the Master of the Newport Academy.

Newport, February 9, 1796.

To be LET, or SOLD,

THAT valuable and pleasantly situated FARM, belonging to the Subscriber, and containing 193 Acres, partly in South Kingstown, and partly in Richmond, Four Miles West of Washington Court-House.

Said Farm has on it a sufficiency of Wood—an old and a young Orchard—is well watered—and cuts 30 Tons of English and Interval Hay, of the best Quality—is well fenced with Stone and Cedar—has an excellent Dwelling House, and Out-Houses of every Kind.

For Terms, apply to GIDEON CLARKE, Esq; adjoining the Premises, or at Newport, of

HENRY MARCHANT.

Newport, February 2, 1796.

To LET——Two FARMS,

And to be entered upon the 25th of March next,

ONE of which, lying in North Kingstown, about Three Miles W. S. W. from Updike's Mills, containing 270 Acres; the other, on this Island, about Three Miles North of this Town, containing 103 Acres. Also to Let, as soon as may be wanted, a few Lots of Land in excellent Order, either for Meadows or Pasturing. For further Particulars, inquire of

OLIVER R. WARNER.

Who has to sell, by the large or small Quantity, several Tons of excellent First and Second Crop HAY, out of his Barn.

Newport, February 9, 1796.

A House and Lot to be sold or

Let, and Possession given the 1st of May next, formerly the Property of Nathaniel Barney, opposite the South Gate of the Friends' Meeting House Yard.—For Terms apply to JAMES CENTER.

Newport, February 9, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT well-known Estate, the TAMMANY-HILL FARM, late belonging to GODFREY MALBONE, Esq; deceased, situated in Newport, Rhode Island—consisting of about Seven Hundred Acres of choice arable and pasture Land, within a Mile of the central Part of the Town of Newport.——This Estate is advantageously situated—plentifully watered—commands an extensive Prospect of the Town, Ocean, Country, &c. &c.——Has upon it Orchards, of the best engrafted Fruit-Trees; and Three handsome Farm Houses, in good Repair.——In the elegant and extensive Gardens, belonging to the same, are several Fish Ponds—Bathing Streams, Summer-Houses, &c. &c.—Together with a Quantity of Connecticut Free-Stone—The Ruins of a large Mansion House, consumed by Fire.—For Terms of Purchase &c. apply to FRANCIS BRINLEY, and WILLIAM HUNTER, Esq'rs, at Newport, Rhode-Island—Dr. LLOYD, or Mr. NATHANIEL BRINLEY, at Boston—Mr. SAMUEL BRECK, jun. Philadelphia—or to RICHARD HARRISON, Esq; at New York.

FOR SALE,

And Possession given the 25th of March next.

A WIND MILL, in good Repair, situate between the Town and Malbone's Garden.

Also a choice LOT of LAND, known by the Name of *Baker's Spring* Lot, near Malbone's Garden, containing Nine Acres.

Likewise another LOT, called the *Mine* Lot, at Green End, containing about Four Acres; both of the above Lots are handy and convenient to the Town for pasturing.

Any Person inclining to purchase the MILL, or either of the above LOTS, may know the Terms, by applying to WILLIAM CHAMPLIN,

(at Point Judith.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE. POWDER and SHOT, and about one Ton of LIGNUMVITÆ.

Azariah Albro

Begs Leave to inform his Customers, and the Public in general,

That he has removed from the House of Oliver Dunfee, Esq; to his own House, four Doors above, in Broad-Street, and directly opposite Col. Lyman's Office,

WHERE he continues the LEATHER DRESSING Business, in all its various Branches; and his Customers and others may be supplied as usual, with Leather, Wool, and Gloves, of all Kinds:——Also Stone Lime, and various other Articles, in this Branch of Business.

He presents his respectful Acknowledgments to those who have heretofore favour'd him with their Custom; and hopes, by unremitting Attention to his Business, to merit their future Favours.

*** Cash and a generous Price, given for WOOL SKINS.

Newport, October 26, 1795.

FOR SALE, BY

William & Thomas Handy,

At their MANUFACTORY, in Pelham-Street,

Between Mr. Townsend's Coffee House, and the General Treasurer's Office,

Soap and Tallow-Candles,

Wholesale and Retail,

Warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured within the United States.

Cash, and a generous Price, constantly given for ASHES.

Thomas Melvill,

Informs the Public at large,

THAT he now carries on the PEWTERER'S Business, in all its various Branches; where may be had, Pewter of all Kinds Lead Weights, &c.——Also the PLUMMING Business; such as making Hawse Leads, Scuppers Deep-Sea Leads, &c. &c.—— He would be happy to serve his Customers, and gratefully acknowledge their Favours.—Cash, or any of the above Wares, given for old Pewter, Lead, Brass, &c.

N. B. He now carries on the Business, at the House and Shop just above the Church, on the Hill, formerly occupied by his Father, David Melvill, deceased.

Newport, January 4, 1796.

FOR SALE, BY

Christo^r. Champlin,

PETERSBURG clean HEMP,
Russia BAR-IRON,
Russia DUCK,
Ravens DUCK,
White Russia SHEETING,
Hard SOAP, by the Box.

November—1795.

TO BE SOLD BY

J. Richardson,

AT THE POST OFFICE.

A General Assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY, with a Number of New Publications.

Giles's Judges; Randolph's Vindication; Camillus's Defence of the Treaty Question on the first Principles of Government, by Thomas Paine, Author of Common Sense &c.; Brokers prophecies; The Federal Calculator; Memoirs of Gen Dumourier; The Democrat, or Intrigues and Adventures of Jean L. Noir, with a Variety of new Novels, &c.—A Variety of Almanacks and Registers for 1796—Playing Cards.

Also, a general Assortment of House Paper; genteel Handirons; Shovels and Tongs, &c. new Rice; Nutmegs; Black Pepper; Snuff; fine Table Fish; Good Mustard; Butter by Firkin &c.

A fine Assortment of Muffs, Tippets, and Fur Trimmings.

N. B. Books let to read, as usual.

FOR SALE, BY

George Champlin,

CLEAN Russia HEMP,
Russia DUCK,
Ravens' Ditto,
Russia SHEETING,
Old and New Sable IRON.
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 WINDOW GLASS, per Box.

Gibbs & Channing

Have for Sale by the Quantity, for Cash or on approved Notes negotiable at the Bank of Rhode Island,

Petersburg best clean Hemp,
Cables, Cordage and Boltrope, of all Dimensions,
Bar Iron assorted,
Russia and Ravens Duck,
Ticklenburgh and Oznabrigs,
Molasses of a superior Quality for Retailers,
Jamaica Sugars, and Coffee by the Hogshead, Tierce & Barrel,
New England Rum,
First Inspection Tobacco,
Coarse and fine Salt.

CASH, or any of the above Goods, for bright and clean FLAX SEED.

American Manufactures.

DUCK and sewing TWINE, warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured in the United States (or imported) for Sale, by

Christopher Fowler

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY,

Where a generous Price is constantly given, for good clean FLAX.